

STUDIES IN THE UMBELLIFERAE. II

MILDRED E. MATHIAS

Research Assistant, Missouri Botanical Garden

*Formerly Jessie R. Barr Fellow in the Henry Shaw School of Botany of
Washington University*

1. NEOPARRYA, A NEW GENUS OF THE UMBELLIFERAE

Neoparrya¹ n. gen. of the Umbelliferae. Herbaceous, acaulescent perennial. Leaves pinnatisect. Inflorescence spreading; peduncles exceeding the leaves; involucre absent; involucrel of small, inconspicuous bracts. Calyx teeth persistent. Stylopodium lacking. Fruit oblong, glabrous; ribs slightly developed; oil tubes small, numerous, scattered in the pericarp; strengthening cells absent.

The type species is **Neoparrya lithophila**,² n. sp. Plate 33.

Seseli Nuttallii Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 287. 1870, as to Parry collection, No. 83.

Plant acaulescent, about 1.5 dm. high; leaves petiolate, oblong-lanceolate in outline, 8–10 cm. long, about 2.5 cm. broad, somewhat rigid, glabrous, ultimate segments linear, 5–20 mm. long; umbels several-rayed, rays 0.5–1.5 cm. long; involucrel bracts linear-lanceolate, about 3 mm. long; styles 2–3 mm. long, persistent; fruit 3–5 mm. long, lateral and dorsal ribs inconspicuous.

Type specimen: *Dr. C. C. Parry 83*, "on rocks, Huefano Mountains, New Mexico," Sept. 1867 (TYPE in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University; isotypes in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium).

¹ **Neoparrya** Mathias, n. gen.—Herba perennis, acaula. Folia pinnatisecta. Radii umbellae expandi; pedunculi foliis longiores; involucra nulla; involucella parvae obscurae bracteeae. Calycis dentes persistentes. Stylopodium nullum. Fructus oblongus, glaber; jugae obscurae; vittae parvae, multae, in pericarpio hinc inde distributae; cellae firmantes nullae.

² **Neoparrya lithophila** Mathias, n. sp.—Planta acaula, circa 1.5 dm. alta; foliis petiolatis, in circumscripto oblongo-lanceolatis, 8–10 cm. longis, circa 2.5 cm. latis, subrigidis, glabris, ultimis segmentis linearibus, 5–20 mm. longis; umbellis multi-radiatis, radiis 0.5–1.5 cm. longis; involucellae bracteis lineari-lanceolatis, circa 3 mm. longis; stylo 2–3 mm. longo, persistente; fructibus 3–5 mm. longis, lateralibus dorsalibusque jugis obscuris.—Collected "on rocks, Huefano Mountains, New Mexico," Sept. 1867, *Dr. C. C. Parry 83* (Gray Herb., TYPE; Mo. Bot. Gard. Herb., isotypes).

Issued December 30, 1929.

This species is the *Seseli Nuttallii* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 287. 1870, in part. Gray says in describing the species that it "has been for several years known to me in a specimen collected by Nuttall, in flower only, and presented by the kind Mr. Durand. It is ticketed by Nuttall '*Cynomarathrum saxatile*,' but it is not published. The same plant, in fruit only, was gathered by Dr. Parry in 1867, in the mountains of the northeastern part of New Mexico." The Nuttall specimen above mentioned, which is now in the Gray Herbarium, was examined in connection with this study as was also the Parry collection; the two plants are not congeneric. Watson, in the Proceedings of the American Academy 22: 475. 1887, made the same conclusion: "The plant of Parry's collection which was included with Nuttall's under *Seseli Nuttallii* remains uncertain. It is scarcely a congener of the *Seseli Hallii*, Gray, described with it. In the very ripe fruit of Parry's specimen the albumen is apparently surrounded by a thin continuous layer of resinous matter, while what appear to be empty vittae are scattered through the somewhat corky pericarp." After a critical examination of specimens of the Parry collection of 1867, No. 83, from the Gray Herbarium and the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium, they were found to merit generic recognition.

The genus is known only from the type locality in northern New Mexico. It was collected by Dr. Parry, in whose honor it is named, at Huerfano Peak near Servilleta, Taos County. Dr. Parry was the botanist on the Pacific Railway Expedition made from Salina, Kansas, to the Pacific. The party crossed the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in southern Colorado and descended the Rio Grande to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and it was on this expedition that Parry visited the region he designated as "Huerfano Mountains."

The outstanding characteristic of the genus is the position of the oil tubes which are scattered throughout the pericarp as illustrated in the accompanying microphotograph (pl. 33) of a microtome section of the fruit. The simply pinnate leaves and conspicuous reflexed umbel rays are outstanding characters more easily noted.

2. *ERYNGIUM WOLFFII*, NEW NAME***Eryngium Wolffii*, new name**

E. mexicanum Wats. acc. to Wolff, *Pflanzenreich* 61: 178. fig. 30. 1913, non *E. mexicanum* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 26: 136. 1891.

Herbaceous perennial, about 3 cm. high; roots many-fibrous; stems several, slender, suberect, trifurcately branched above; leaves numerous, sheathing at the base, lanceolate to oblong-ovate in general outline, 1–1.5 cm. long, deeply and irregularly pinnatisect, lobes linear-lanceolate, entire or irregularly dentate; inflorescence terminal on slender peduncles 1–10 cm. long, heads oblong-ovate, 1–1.5 cm. long, terminated by a linear, foliaceous appendage, entire or cleft at the apex; about 10 linear-lanceolate, entire, rigid, involucrel bracts; fruit ovoid, about 2 mm. long, subterete in cross-section, papillose-echinate.

Type specimen: *Pringle 3180*, shallow ponds, Flor de Maria, State of Mexico, 1 Aug. 1890 (TYPE in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University; cotypes in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium, the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, the University of Chicago Herbarium, the Herbarium of the Field Museum of Natural History, the Herbarium of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh).

Distribution: Mexico in the states of Mexico and Morelos.

Specimens examined: shallow ponds, Flor de Maria, Mexico, 1 Aug. 1890, *Pringle 3180* (Gray Herb. TYPE, Mo. Bot. Gard. Herb., Phila. Acad. Herb., Univ. Chicago Herb., Field Museum Herb., Herb. Carnegie Inst.); Cerro de los Valgos, Morelia, alt. 2300 m., 1907, *Arsène* (U. S. Nat. Herb. 1157098).

Eryngium mexicanum as described by Watson¹ was based on a collection made by C. G. Pringle at Del Rio, State of Mexico, August 30, 1890, namely, No. 3229. Upon critical examination of cotype material of this number, it has been identified as *E. phyteumae* (*phyteumatos*) Delar.² The species, *E. mexicanum*, as described by Watson,¹ therefore goes to synonymy under *E. phyteumae* Delar. This is the position given the species by

¹ Watson, Proc. Am. Acad. 26: 136. 1891.

² Delar. Eryng. Hist. 51. pl. 21. 1808.

Wolff¹ in his treatment of the genus *Eryngium* for the 'Pflanzenreich.' However, Wolff² retains the specific name, *E. mexicanum* Wats., for the plant collected by Pringle at Flor de Maria, State of Mexico, August 1, 1890, namely No. 3180. The latter plant has been found to be specifically distinct from *E. mexicanum*, as originally described, and, since that name has fallen to synonymy, must be given a new name. The name *Wolffii* is proposed for the species in honor of Hermann Wolff.

3. A PIMPINELLA NEW TO NORTH AMERICA

The common pimpinella, *Pimpinella Saxifraga* L., a native of Europe, has been introduced into waste places in eastern North America, becoming well established in certain localities. This form of the species has in all cases been recorded as glabrous, but a few specimens show a slight tendency toward a hirsute-pubescent condition.

During the past summer Dr. Harold St. John sent the author for determination a plant collected by Professor Morton E. Peck in a "meadow, 3½ miles s. e. of Roche Harbor, San Juan Islands, Washington, July 24, 1923," namely, No. 13099. Upon critical examination this plant proved to be *Pimpinella Saxifraga* L. subspecies *nigra* (Mill.) Gaud., as defined in the most recent survey of the genus by Wolff³ for the 'Pflanzenreich.'

This subspecies is clearly distinguished by its conspicuous hirsute pubescence from the common "glabrous" *P. Saxifraga* previously reported in North America. The plant is of special interest not only as a new introduction into this country, but as the first record of the genus *Pimpinella* becoming established on the west coast or in western North America.

¹ Wolff, *Pflanzenreich* 61: 188. 1913.

² Wolff, *Ibid* 61: 178. 1913.

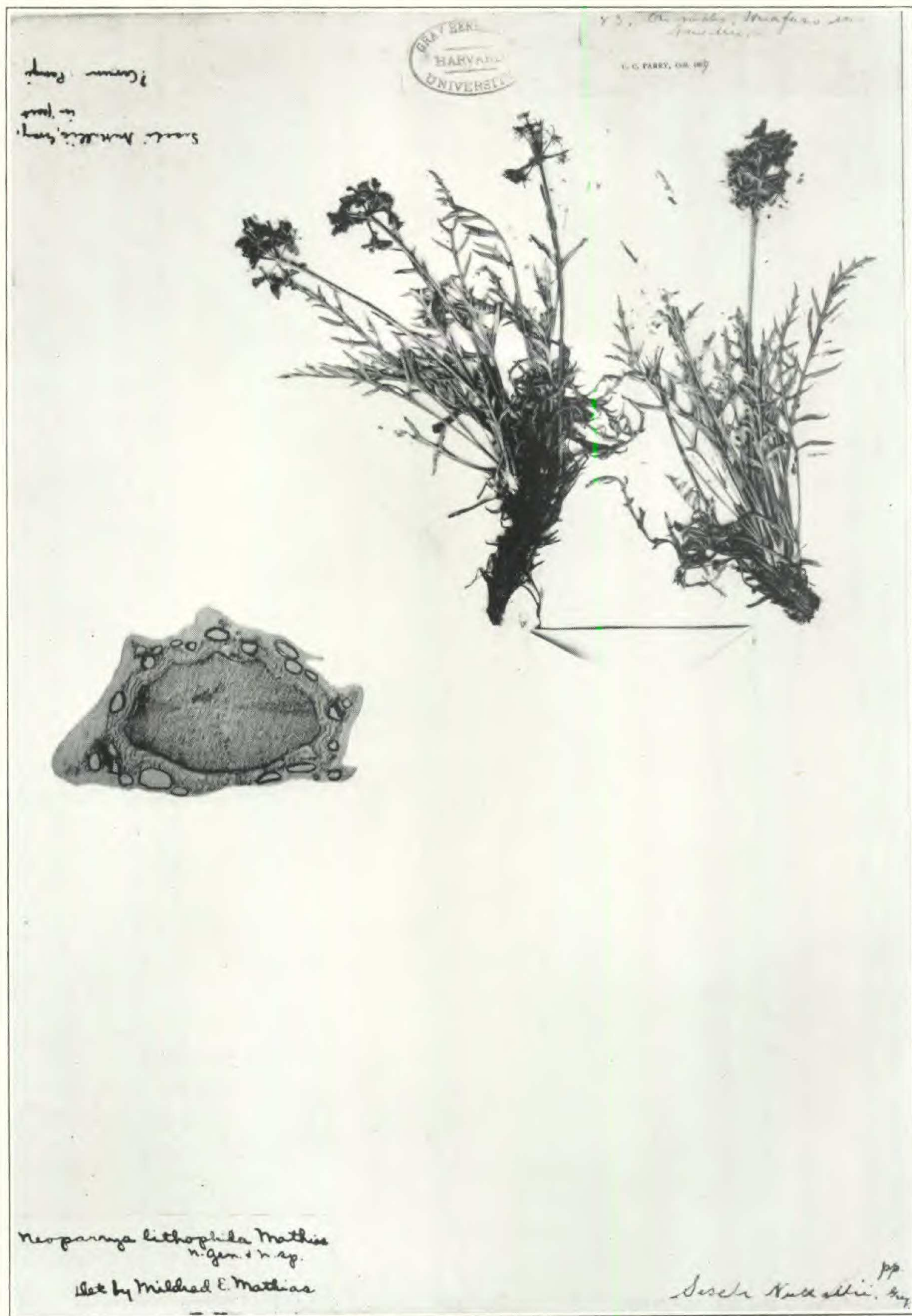
³ Wolff, *Pflanzenreich* 90: 302. 1927.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

PLATE 33

Neoparrya lithophila Mathias, from the type specimen, *Parry 83*, in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

Superimposed on the type sheet is a microphotograph of a cross-section in the median plane of a mature fruit, taken from an isotype in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium. $\times 25$.



MATHIAS—STUDIES IN THE UMBELLIFERAE. II